

Energy Efficiency Tools related to Monitoring of implementation (Article 24 of the EED)



Monitoring & Reporting Online Tool, Ireland; the key principles of the system include that individual public bodies report their energy consumption for all fuel types at an organisational level. Public bodies report baseline data on a once-off basis (default baseline is 2009, but public bodies can elect to use earlier baselines). Public bodies then report their energy consumption annually for the previous year. Each year, public bodies self-report their total consumption subtotals for all non-network connected energy sources directly to SEAI. Savings are calculated by comparing changes in each public body's energy consumption and activity metric each year.

DETAILED INFO: www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/FAQ



11 energy-saving assessment methodologies, Bulgaria; 11 energy-saving assessment methodologies are used to assess the amount of energy saved as a result of the implementation of specific energy efficiency measures. They include a mechanism to allocate energy savings to each year of the lifetime of the measure concerned. The methodologies take a 'bottom up' approach. This enables the energy saved to be determined by measuring and/or calculating energy consumption before and after implementation of the measures concerned, having made standardised adjustments based on the impact of the specific climate conditions on energy use. The energy savings are calculated and measured in kgoe or kWh.

DETAILED INFO: www.seea.government.bg/documents/Methodiki_02.2013.pdf

System for monitoring and verification (SMiV), Croatia; an online application that incorporates National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, Regional and Local Energy Efficiency Action Plans and planning instruments and allows users to generate reports, plans and calculations of their energy savings under the same unified methodology, defined by EU principles. SMiV is based on the bottom-up methodology and is used on a local and national level to calculate energy savings in three main sectors: Building, Industry, and Transport. Data contained in SMiV is used for energy savings calculations, analysis and continuous monitoring of achieved national energy efficiency targets.

DETAILED INFO: <https://www.eni.hr/komercijalni-sektor/smiv/>



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EnergyPLAN, Bulgaria; an input/output computer model for Energy Systems Analysis. It simulates the operation of national energy systems on an hourly basis, including the electricity, heating, cooling, industry and transport sectors. The main purpose is to assist the design of national energy planning strategies on the basis of technical and economic analyses. General inputs are demands, RES, energy plant capacities, costs and optional different regulation strategies emphasising import/export and excess electricity production. Outputs are energy balances and resulting annual productions, fuel consumption, import/exports and total costs including income from the exchange of electricity. The EnergyPLAN software is free to download, considers the three primary sectors of any national energy.

DETAILED INFO: www.energyplan.eu/



MultEE, EU; an application that assists in measuring progress towards Energy Efficiency (EE) targets. The application is based on the collection of bottom-up (BU) data on a number of plans and measures, their implementation, energy savings, CO₂ emissions, and implementation costs. This enhances the monitoring and verification process and provides support to make any necessary adjustments to the individual measures. The platform also encourages different policy levels, such as states, counties and municipalities, to exchange their experience, share data, and coordinate their actions.

DETAILED INFO: www.multee.eu

ODYSSEE-MURE, EU; provides information on energy efficiency policies and measures that have been carried out in the Member States of the European Union. The information is accessible by a query in the database. The distribution of measure by type can be visualised through radar graph. Several facilities enable specific queries. The ODYSSEE indicators are accessible under different data tools: the full database, the key indicators facility, as well as five specific data facilities that focus on specific issues and provide some interpretation: market diffusion, decomposition, comparison, energy saving and indicator scoreboard. The access to the database is restricted, whereas all other data tools are in public access.

DETAILED INFO: www.odyssee-mure.eu/data-tools/

ODYSSEE-MURE

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